

As it seemed doubtful whether any other paper of standing would print what Zola might write about the case, and as he desired to retain full liberty of action, he decided to continue Ms campaign with pamphlets, and a first was published on December 14. It was called a "Letter to Young J'en" — that is the students and others, who at one moment ran about the streets shouting " Long live the army I Down with the Jews 1" and at another assembled outside the homes of M. Scheurer-Kestner and others and hooted them. Zola expostulated with these young fellows, pointed out the folly and baseness of their conduct, and exhorted them to strive for truth, humanity, and justice. He declared, too, *en passant*, that the Chamber of Deputies had just covered itself with shame by a vote of censure which it had presumed to pass on those whom it accused of "troubling the public conscience by an odious campaign," — that campaign being simply the appeal for truth and equity made by himself and others.

The pamphlet^a stirred up the feelings of those for whom it was intended. They resented it, and began to demonstrate against Zola himself. Two days later, December 16, Ms good friend and fellow-novelist, Alphonse Daudet, died; and when Zola appeared as one of the pallbearers at the funeral, so angry were the passions of the crowd that the respect due to the dead was forgotten, and

groans and hisses
were heard again and again as the *cortege*
took its way
to the cemetery of Pkre-Lachaise.

¹ "Lettre a la Jeunesse," Paris, Fasquelle, 1897, 8vo, 16
pages and cover,
"bearing, "besides the title, the inscription: " Humanite",
Tente", Justice."
Price, 10 centimes. The text is reproduced in the volume of
Zola's writings
on the Dreyfus case, entitled "La Ve'rite' en Marche,"
which also contains
the " Figaro" articles and most of the letters published in
"L'Aurore," etc.,
until Zola ceased to take part in the Affair.